

THE INVESTOR

THE HOMESEAKER

THE ARTISAN

**THIS WILL
INTEREST
YOU**

**The New Settlements
in Canada**

HOMES FOR MILLIONS



TAKE THIS HOME with You and Read it Carefully.

The Dominion of Canada.



The Dominion of Canada comprises all that portion of the continent of North America north of the United States, except Alaska and Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. Canada is entirely self-governing and self-maintaining, and is not called upon to pay any taxes whatever to the mother country, its connection with Great Britain being almost wholly a matter of loyalty and affection. Canada consists (1) of seven Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, which in their self-governing powers and their relation to the general government correspond very closely to the different States in the American Union, and for all local laws they are practically self-governing; (2) of four provisional districts, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca, which correspond somewhat to the American territories; (3) of three other provisional districts, Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and the provisional territory of Yukon, which are administered by the general government; and (4) the district of Keewatin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The capital of the whole Dominion is Ottawa. Each Province and the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta joined together, have their own heads of government.

Having no standing army to keep up, the people of Canada are in the happy position of being left free to devote their time and means to peaceful development of the resources of their country, and nowhere in the world are "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" more secure and untrammelled, or taxation lighter or more equitable.

Executive Power.

In all the provinces there is a Lieutenant-governor appointed for five years by the governor-general of the Dominion in council, and aided by an executive council of eight or less members, who have seats in the legislature, and are responsible to the popular house in accordance with the principles of English parliamentary government.

No State Church.

In Canada there is no state church, and each denomination is left free to worship the Creator in the way that pleases it.

The duration of the Dominion Parliament, corresponding to the United States House of Representatives, is five years, that of the Provincial Legislatures is four years. The franchise both in the Dominion and Provincial affairs is so broad that practically nearly every male resident of twenty-one years

of age is entitled to a vote. The municipal system in all the Provinces of Canada is nearly perfect. The utmost possible freedom has been given municipalities to manage their own affairs.

Canada's Forest Wealth.

Canada, like all new countries, depends for her prosperity upon the development and exportation of her natural products. These are of four great classes: (1) the products of her forests; (2) the products of her mines; (3) the products of her fisheries; (4) her agricultural products. Canada's forest resources, when both extent and quality are considered, are the finest in the world.

Canada's Mineral Resources.

Canada is just beginning to realize the largeness of her mineral resources. The much-talked-of gold mines are those of the Klondike district, the extent of which is still uncertain, but which promises enormously. Much more definitely known and almost as productive are the gold mines of British Columbia and the newly discovered gold fields of Rainy River district in Northern Ontario. Fully as important as the gold mines in Canada are its coal fields. These are principally in Nova Scotia, the Canadian Territories, and British Columbia. The latter province is destined to be the coal-supplying region of the whole Pacific Coast of North America. In Alberta there are coal fields having an area of 62,000 square miles, while that in Manitoba is about 23,000 square miles; Assiniboia also having most extensive coal fields. The quantity of coal underlying portions of this area is estimated at from 4,300,000 to 4,000,000 tons per square mile, part of it lignite and part bituminous. There are large deposits of anthracite in the Rocky Mountains, so that with low freight rates to the settled districts of the Northwest, and cheap coal at the mine's mouth, the fuel question of Western Canada is solved, without making use of the large wooded districts.

CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Agriculture, including stock-raising, dairying, and fruit-growing, is Canada's greatest industry. Over 13,000,000 acres are under crop, and about 20,000,000 under pasture. Over 3,000,000 acres are under wheat cultivation. Ontario exports more than twice as much cheese as the whole of the United States, and her cheese product is recognized as the finest in the world. Canada exports to Great Britain alone \$15,000,000 worth of cheese annually. In one year, in Ontario alone, 130 creameries turned out over 6,000,000 pounds of butter at an average net receipt of 21½ cents a pound. By the cold-storage facilities provided by the government, Canadian butter can be sent even from far inland points to Liverpool or London without the slightest deterioration. England buys \$4,000,000 worth of Canadian bacon and ham annually, and Canadian beef is already famous on the London market. A great deal of Eastern and Southern Canada is well adapted to fruit-raising.

The Niagara-St. Clair Peninsula of Ontario is especially famous for its peaches and grapes, other sections of both Ontario and Quebec, and what is known as the Maritime Provinces, having a record as growing the best apples raised anywhere. As to the capabilities of Canada as a grain-producing country, the statistics show that in all cereals it occupies a most important position, the wheat of Western Canada commanding several cents per bushel higher price on the world's markets than any other wheat. Stock-raising is an industry that is most profitable, and in the newer districts the attention of the farmers is being directed toward this branch of agriculture with excellent results.

An Enormous Area.

In making a comparison one writer says: "Canada is forty times as large as England, Wales, and Scotland combined. New South Wales has an area of 30,000 square miles, and is larger than France, Italy, and Sicily combined, and yet Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. British India is large enough to contain a population of 50 millions, and yet three British Indias could be carved out of Canada and still leave enough to make a Queensland and a Victoria. People talk of the great German Empire, but that is only one-sixteenth the size of Canada.

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan give in one solid block a territory unexcelled for farming purposes extending 400 miles north and south and 500 miles east and west. The area embraced herein is—mark it well—350,000 square miles. This is almost entirely virgin territory. Hundreds of millions of acres are here ready for the plow. It has been prospected and tested sufficiently at different points to prove that it is all fit for settlement. A writer says: "The Northwest Territory of Canada is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 of people. Over 900,000 square miles of the Dominion of Canada are already occupied, and of the occupied area fully one-half has been 'improved.' The other provinces are, acre for acre, as suitable for agricultural pursuits as is the land in any other portion of the known world.

Manitoba, the prairie province, is almost one vast wheat field, with its productivity unequalled anywhere. The No. 1 hard wheat grown there is unsurpassed; the average yield per acre is very high, being anywhere from eighteen to forty bushels, and even higher yields are very frequently known. It generally brings from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than the wheat grown in the more southern latitudes, on account of its quality. British Columbia is a land of almost infinite possibilities, not only because of its mineral and timber resources, but also because of its capabilities for agriculture and fruit-growing. The Territories are so vast an area that no general description of them is possible, but it may be said that the great wheat valley of the Saskatchewan, the beloved grazing country of Alberta, and the great plains of the Peace River Valley in Athabasca are regions adapted in soil and climate to sustain a hardy and vigorous people."

The Extensive Grain Fields of Western Canada— Unquestioned Quality of Wheat.

The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely hard, and the yield from 25 to 35 per cent more than in the States south of boundary line. The average yield varies with varying conditions. The average some years has been over thirty bushels per acre, while in other years it has fallen to eighteen bushels. With reasonable prices even the lowest average will yield very large profits. The cost of raising an acre is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. It is easy to see what a field of 100 acres will do.

Oats, Barley, and Other Grains.

Not only wheat, but oats, barley, and peas grow prodigiously. Oats yield from sixty to ninety bushels per acre, sometimes over 100. The barley is of such a superior quality that it is sought after by brewers everywhere, and readily sells for several cents per bushel more than barley of any other country. Peas, which are entirely free from grubs and bugs, yield splendidly and are as hog fodder in every way superior to corn. To their use experts attribute the absence of hog cholera in this country. Yet corn is grown sometimes for fodder and ensilage, and some of it grows as high as ten or twelve feet.

In oats the experimental farms show a great record for three successive years. Taking twelve varieties, the Manitoba experimental farm shows an average yield of 71 bushels 20 pounds to the acre. The farm for the Northwest Territories for the same period shows, in twelve different varieties, an average yield of 86 bushels and 13 pounds per acre. In two-rowed barley, with six varieties, the Manitoba farm shows an average yield of 42 bushels 31 pounds per acre; that of the Northwest Territories, 36 bushels 26 pounds per acre. In six-rowed barley, six varieties, the Manitoba farm shows an average of 31 bushels 1 pound per acre; the Northwest Territories farm, 62 bushels 4 pounds per acre. In spring wheat, with twelve varieties, the average at the Manitoba farm for three years was 35 bushels 26 pounds per acre; at the Northwest Territories farm, 41 bushels 11 pounds per acre. In potatoes, the average crop, with twelve varieties, for three years at the Manitoba farm, 343 bushels 50 pounds per acre; at the Northwest Territories farm, 302 bushels 13 pounds per acre. It is safe to say that no other country in the world can show averages approaching this yield of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

Wild fruits, especially of the smaller kinds, as strawberries, cherries, grapes, plums, etc., grow in great abundance and are in flavor superior to those grown in the East.

Dairying has already made rapid strides. The butter of Western Canada finds its way to the Eastern and English markets, and is highly appreciated. The Dominion Government has established experimental dairy stations at different

points, which have proven exceedingly valuable to the new settlers.

Horses and cattle thrive well on these prairie farms, and the average of first-class stock there is probably higher than in any other part of the continent. Sheep, hogs, and poultry are all profitable branches of farming in Western Canada, and the value of the exports is increasing every year.

In Western Canada is to be found the only remaining territory on this continent in which the man of small means can go into ranching on a large scale and watch his wealth increase with the development of his herds of cattle and horses on the boundless plains. The district of Alberta, immediately to the east of British Columbia, is pre-eminently adapted to the occupation of the rancher.

Railways traverse all the settled parts of the country. Fuel is convenient and cheap everywhere. The laws are as good as in any other country in the world, and are enforced with the most scrupulous impartiality and with a promptness and vigor that inspire the confidence of the peace lover and fill the breast of the would-be law breaker with the dread of their vengeance.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Rain and Snowfall.

The average rainfall in Manitoba is over fourteen inches; the snowfall being sixty-two inches. It is not a country of deep snows—in short, railway trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms.

Water and Fuel.

There are also very important considerations for the settler. The country is everywhere at easy distances intersected by rivers and creeks, and many lakes of varying dimensions exist, especially in the northern portion of the Province. Water can be secured almost anywhere by sinking wells of a moderate depth. Some of the creeks and rivers are well stocked with fish and wild fowl.

Cities and Towns.

Winnipeg, a thriving, well-built city, is the capital of the Province. It is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, both of which are navigable by steamboats. Railway lines radiate in all directions. In 1871 the inhabitants numbered 321; in 1881, 7,483; in 1891, 20,271, and in 1901, 35,432; the population is now estimated at over 40,000.

There are various other towns throughout the Province, at each of which are built large elevators for handling the immense crops of wheat grown in their neighborhood.

The Province of Manitoba is about 700 miles from east to west, and extends northerly from the 49th parallel, embracing in area 21,498 square miles, or some 27,137,420 acres. There are 38,000,000 acres fit for active farm cultivation, or homes for 100,000 families, on 700 acres, which is considered a large property for a well-to-do farmer. There are many

families doing well on half that area, six acres, while a few of the wealthier hold more. A snug living and money to the good can be made on a smaller farm, where the family is not unusually large. As there are so far but 27,000 actual farmers in the Province, it will seem there is ample room for many more.

Growth and Population.

In 1871 the population numbered about 20,000 souls, not more than 1,000 of whom were whites. In 1881 the population had increased to 65,000, and at present is estimated at 100,000. When its wonderful capabilities are known to the thousands of people in the crowded portions of the old countries, the increase will be more rapid than ever.

In 1871 the school population was 177; now it is 60,000. In 1871 the average attendance was 5,000, and now it is about 25,000. In 1871 there were 26 teachers in the Province and the number is now 1,243, about one-half males, and there appears to be no scarcity, as 1,007 new certificates were granted during the past year. These figures show, on the average, one teacher for every 240 people, and for every 33 children. The entire value of the school properties of the country is now \$750,330, or nearly \$3 per head of the entire population, a condition of things to be envied by many an older country.

THE TERRITORIES.

As in Manitoba, the principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising. The more hardy cereals can be cultivated far north of the Saskatchewan, and this country is now rapidly being filled up with farmers and stock-raisers. Of the agricultural areas in the Northwest Territories this has been said: "About 120,000 square miles consists of prairie lands, with occasional scattered groves and belts of trees along the rivers, admirably adapted for agriculture; a larger tract, consisting chiefly of timbered land, but interspersed with prairies and well fitted for settlement and farming operations, may be estimated to cover little short of 300,000 square miles. Beyond these two available regions of land, adapted by soil and climate for the growth of wheat and other grains and the rearing of stock, there is a further belt of land, which is timbered, clothed with good natural grasses, and as fit for the growth of barley and oats as are many of the regions of Northern Europe which support a considerable agricultural population. The northern belt of timbered land is estimated at little less than 400,000 square miles. All this, as well as much more still unclaimed within the various provinces, has to be settled and brought under cultivation; and out of the great prairie and forest lands of the Northwest are now being fashioned the future western provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

With the exception of the St. Lawrence, many of the principal rivers of the Dominion are in the territories and in Manitoba. It is estimated that there are 10,000 miles of navigable waters in the former, emptying into Hudson Bay, the Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian Pacific traverses

the entire country and has three important branches—one extending north from Regina to Prince Albert, another from Edmonton via Calgary to Medicine Hat, and a third which enters the territory from Manitoba and extends northwest to a junction with the main line near Regina. The Canada Northern, a line making its way across the country to the Pacific Ocean, is a most important line, with excellent feeders and a splendid outlet. It passes through one of the best agricultural districts on the continent. The Alberta and Great Falls & Canada railways connect the territorial roads with the railway systems of the United States. The Crow's Nest Railway, now about completed, will create a rapid development of the district lying to the south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific. The outlying settlements are connected with the railroads by stagecoach lines.

Assiniboia

is divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia—each of which has its own peculiar characteristics; the former being essentially a wheat-growing and mixed farming country, and the western part of the latter especially adapted for ranching. In both, minerals are found, and on the bars of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, in Western Assiniboia, gold mining is profitably carried on.

Alberta

comprises within its limits two divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The southern half is an open, rolling country, devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while the northern half is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent.

Southern Alberta is essentially a ranching and dairying country. The opportunities offered here in this respect are unparalleled by any other country in the world. It is an open rolling country, and well watered. The valley and bench lands produce luxuriantly a most nutritious growth of native grasses. Cattle, horses, and sheep graze outside the whole year. Profits are large, \$25 to \$45 per head being paid on the ranges for steers which cost their owners only the interest on their original investment on the land and stocking the ranch, and their share of the annual round-up. The climate is one of the attractive features of the district. Winters are very mild, with a very slight snowfall. The prevailing winds blow from the west, coming from the balmy Pacific Ocean through the low mountain passes. These dissipate any snow that falls, and thus enable cattle to find their own fodder during the entire year.

Northern Alberta is a great fertile valley, well wooded as well as well watered.

Both Northern and Southern Alberta have their special advantages fully set out in the pamphlets issued by the Canadian Government, which may be had free on application to any agent named on back page of this folder.

Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan, lying north of Assiniboia, is the largest of the four provisional districts which were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle, and sheep. There is a great quantity of the best land open for selection free to homesteaders. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. Normal yield of wheat (red Fife) about 30 bushels to the acre in favorable seasons, 1 to 1½ bushels sown to the acre. Oats, about 40 bushels, from ½ sown to the acre. There has never been a failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market at which they realize good prices for their products. The district is well supplied with good roads. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high-bush cranberry, black currants, etc.—grow in profusion, and small game is plentiful.

British Columbia.

The chief industries of British Columbia are mining, fishing, lumbering, and agriculture, the first two of these being at present the chief sources of the wealth of the country. There are extensive coal mines, whence large quantities of a high grade are taken.

A large portion of the Province is densely wooded, much of it with trees which furnish timber of fine quality. The mammoth Douglas fir, notable for its strength and straightness, is here found in large quantities. The red cedar is often found 200 feet in height, with a diameter of twenty feet.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 square miles of land suitable for agricultural purposes. The soil is generally rich, and the climate mild.

Fruit-growing is a most profitable industry, while agriculture of all kinds is carried on successfully. British Columbia is surpassing the world by the enormous output of her gold, silver, and copper mines.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gives the Province a direct route to the East. Its western terminus is at Vancouver. A branch line, recently completed, connects with the railway system of the United States. A short line connects Victoria with the rich coal fields of Nanaimo, and with the naval station at Esquimalt. The Dominion Government has subsidized a steamship line running to China and Japan, and consequently a large portion of the Eastern Asiatic trade is being diverted to the Canadian route.

Climatic Conditions.

Climatic conditions is one of the chief considerations of the intending emigrant to a new country. In times gone by, when interested parties sought to exclude immigration from this great country, for the reason that they feared the great fur industry of the region would be destroyed, as it has really been, by agriculture, the impression was sent abroad that the country was a wilderness. The climate, as described by those who have lived there for years, is very agreeable. Disease is little known; epidemics are unheard of. Spring begins about the first of April. In some seasons, seedling actually commences in March. Spring is soon followed by summer, when the growth of all vegetables is almost phenomenal. It is certainly greater than anything known in more southerly latitudes. The autumn season is as delightful as can be imagined. It extends into November, snow sometimes not falling until late in December. This gives the farmer sufficient time to finish his threshing, market his thousands of bushels of the best wheat grown in the world, and to put his land in condition for the crop of the following year.

The winters are by no means discomforting. The air is crisp and dry, and a temperature of 40 degrees below zero is less uncomfortable in that atmosphere than 10 degrees above in the moisture-laden atmosphere of the Atlantic Coast. This is the testimony of all who have lived in both climates. The weather during each season is steady, not changeable as in the East.

Educational System.

In Western Canada, where homes are to be found for the millions, the schools are about three miles apart in settled districts, and they are free. All the expenses, including teachers' salaries, are paid by a Government grant and a general taxation on the land whether occupied or not, within the district. One-eighteenth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" from Pembina to the Saskatchewan and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools—certainly a very liberal and wise provision.

The Financial Question.

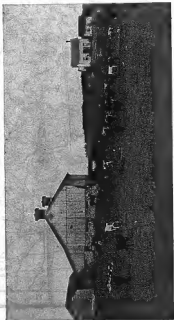
Does farming pay? In reply to this crucial question the under-noted figures give the average results of seven and three-quarter years' farming:

	Value on taking pos- session.	Value in 1897.
Land.....	\$ 854	\$ 2,200
Buildings.....	30	40
Fences.....	7	14
Implementa.....	16	40
Prizes on land.....	12	12
Live stock of all kinds.....	79	200
Total.....	\$ 908	\$ 2,696

Gain in seven and three-quarter years.....\$ 1,788

Being an average increase of nearly \$400 a year.

The opportunities for ranching and mixed farming in Western Canada are unequalled anywhere. By application to any of the agents of the Government of Canada, or to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, full particulars can be learned.



A Farmstead in the Ranching and Dairying Country.

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INFORMATION as to the advantages of Western Canada, its Free Grant Lands, its Railway and Government Lands, also Railway Rates and Best Method of reaching Lands, can be had of the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any of the following Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada:

FRANK PEDLEY,

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

J. OSED SMITH,

Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
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